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discovers that underlying the easy and interesting text is a sound scholarship, utilizing the latest and best investigations. The work is, however, more than clearly written, nicely proportioned, and well informed. An exceptionally discriminating judgment is its prevailing characteristic, and its teaching of the importance for commercial progress of political union, economic liberty, and social co-operation carries with it an unobtrusive insistence upon those qualities of personal and national character essential to the welfare of humanity. It contains no superficial economic interpretation of history; the interweaving of the numerous other factors in commercial progress or decline is skilfully indicated, and the attention of the student is constantly drawn to the "why" as well as to the "how" of economic changes.

Each of the chapters is followed by suggestive questions and topics, together with reading-references, and the five parts, on ancient, medieval, modern, and recent European commerce, and the commerce of the United States, are followed by additional review topics. The work thus provided will be found stimulating to both teacher and student.

As is only to be expected in a book of this scope, some minor errors of statement or omission might be pointed out, but they are nowhere important, and to detail them in a brief review would be to commit that fault of disproportion so carefully avoided in the book itself.

EDWIN F. GAY.

Readings in Modern European History. By JAMES HARVEY ROBINSON, Professor of History in Columbia University, and CHARLES A. BEARD, Adjunct Professor of Politics in Columbia University. Volume II. *Europe since the Congress of Vienna.* (Boston and New York: Ginn and Company. 1909. Pp. xxii, 541.)

THIS volume is to accompany the second volume of *The Development of Modern Europe* by the same authors, so that we now have two volumes of text of about 800 pages and two volumes of readings of about 900 pages, dealing with European history since the time of Louis XIV.

The present volume has the same characteristics as the three preceding ones which have been already noticed in this REVIEW. It is up-to-date: there is an analysis of the Austrian and German elections of 1906 and 1907, and a description of the opening of the first Turkish parliament in December, 1908. Extremely interesting are the sketches of the lives of Hargreaves, Crompton, Watt, and Arkwright, the description of social conditions in England before the reform legislation, and the extracts from Bismarck's writings. The attractiveness of socialistic schemes is shown in good selections from Owen, Fourier, Marx, the Webbs, and the Gotha programme of 1875; there is nothing to offset such optimism except parts of an address by J. B. Clark and of an encyclical of Leo XIII.; might there not have been added some indication of the historical weaknesses of Marxism? The fair treatment and

large attention given to the Catholic Church finds expression in many documents ranging in time from the Concordat with Napoleon to the papal denunciation of the French Separation Act of 1905; no student can read these through without having his mind roused to the still important question of the proper relation of church and state. Also of religious interest, but from a different point of view, are the extracts condemning and supporting Darwinism.

Though the extracts are unusually varied in character, they have more cohesion than is common in source-books. This is due in part to the excellent explanatory notes which introduce each reading, and in part to the fact that each reading is planned to illustrate a section in the text-book. In those cases where a selection has been condensed by striking out sentences or paragraphs, as has been frequently done with advantage, the fact is indicated in the margin. Where so much is offered in a book of this kind, one hesitates to ask for more. Yet we believe it would have been well to include the main features of the fundamental laws of the chief European countries, especially as the descriptions in the text-book are brief. Though some of these are easily accessible in the original in Lowell's *Governments and Parties* and in translation in Dodd's collection and elsewhere, classes would have found it valuable to have them in these readings for study and for reference. The only constitutional documents of this kind in this volume are the Austro-Hungarian compact of 1867 and the principal provisions of the Russian constitution of 1906.

There is a good bibliography at the close of the volume. It is necessarily brief, but gives a helpful word of criticism on most of the works. It contains many titles in French and German and is adapted to college rather than to school use. The suggestions "on keeping up with the times" (p. 540) ought to mention the extremely convenient monthly and yearly indexes to the daily edition of the *London Times*.

SIDNEY B. FAY.

An Outline of History for the Grades. By ELLWOOD WADSWORTH KEMP. (Boston: Ginn and Company. 1908. Pp. viii, 352.)

WE have, in this volume, a well-constructed plan of work by a teacher who has spent a number of years on the problem of history for the elementary schools. It is his belief, that since the Aryan race is the "institution-making race", the aim in any programme of history should be to trace the spirit of the civilization of that race as it has been "borne forward and enriched both by forces within and without" from the earliest times to the present.

For the first grade, the outline provides for the consideration of the primitive Aryan as seen in the nomadic and the agricultural stages of his development. The topics suggested for the study of each stage are: (1) location, characteristics of the country, institutional life, food, fire, clothing; (2) industrial life as seen in cattle-raising, manufacturing,